

Casey Over There

Book by Staton Rabin

Unit study and printables by Wende

Optional Go-Along Chapter Books

World War I: The Rest of the Story and How It Affects You Today by Richard Maybury (Uncle Eric)

Rascal by Sterling North (Takes Place in 1918, Young Boy Main Character, Older Brother Is in France)

When Christmas Comes Again by Levine, Beth Seidel (Dear America Series)

His Banner Over Me by Jean Little

Goodbye, Billy Radish by Jean Little

Tree by Leaf by Cynthia Voight

Clash with the Newsboys by Norma Jean Lutz (The American Adventure)

The Great War by Norma Jean Lutz (The American Adventure)

Prelude to War by Norma Jean Lutz (The American Adventure)

The Night The Bells Rang By Natalie Kinsey-Warnock

Social Studies

World War 1 –

This story takes place during World War 1. The First World War began on July 28, 1914 and ended on November 11, 1918, lasting a total of four years, three months, and fourteen days. Although tensions were brewing in Europe for some time, the war was started by Austria-Hungary when Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the next in line for the throne of Austria-Hungary, was assassinated by a Serbian. Within days, Germany got involved and declared war on Russia, France, and Belgium, and a global war involving thirty nations ensued. The rivaling nations divided up into two groups, the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy were part of the Allied Powers, while Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria were the Central Powers. United States was neutral during the first part of the war, but in April 1917 it joined the Allied powers, and declared war on Germany, and then on Austria-Hungary.

World War 1 was different than any previous war as there were now aircraft and submarine operations. Airships, airplanes, and balloons were used for both

observation and bombing. Submarines were used by the Germans to sink many Allied ships, including purportedly unarmed passenger ships. Up until that point in history, World War 1 had seen the loss of more human life (over 47 million people died, including both soldiers and civilians) and material destruction (in excess of 186 billion dollars) than the world had ever seen.

The war ended at 11:00am on November 11, 1918 when the last of the fighting nations agreed to a truce, called an armistice. In 1919, on the first anniversary of the truce, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 as Armistice Day to honor those who died in the war, and in 1926 it was made a legal holiday. In 1954 the holiday was renamed Veterans Day. Religious services, parades, and the closing of most government offices have marked the day.

If you keep a timeline, place a piece on 1918, the end of the war.

Woodrow Wilson –

Aubrey received a letter from Woodrow Wilson. Woodrow Wilson was the 28th President of the United States. Born in Virginia on December 28, 1856, he spent over thirty years as a college student, professor, and university president before getting involved in politics. He became the governor of New Jersey in 1910, and the Democratic Party liked him so much they nominated him for President. He became President in 1912. During his first term he enacted the Federal Reserve Act and was successful at keeping the United States out of the war. He was elected for a second term, and it was during this term that the US joined the Allied powers. He pleaded with the country to establish the League of Nations, a group including members from many countries to discuss world policy. The Senate, especially, refused to go along with the idea, knowing that inclusion in such a group would compromise America's sovereignty. The first League of Nations meeting was eventually called in 1920, two years after the Armistice was signed. Also in 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution was signed, giving women the right to vote. In 1921, in poor health, Wilson retires to private life. He died February 3, 1924.

France/Broussey –

Casey was sent to France. Have your child locate France on a world map. France is a country in Europe, its capital being Paris. Is your child familiar with France? Discuss with your child some of the sites Casey may see in France such as the Eiffel

Tower, Seine River, outdoor cafes, or artists on the streets. If interest warrants, share some stories about France with your child, such as *Madeline* by Ludwig Bemelmans, or the *Anatole* series by Eve Titus (about a mouse in France).

Uncle Sam –

Have your child look at the picture of Uncle Sam and try to recall a time he may have seen him. “Uncle Sam” has been recognized throughout American history as the tall man wearing a long tailed coat, a vest, red, white and blue trousers, and a red and white top hat. He often shows up at parades and other patriotic occasions. There is some debate as to how Uncle Sam came to be. The first mention of him was in 1813, in a New York newspaper. It was in reference to a man named Sam Wilson, who was a government inspector of meat sold to the United States Army during the War of 1812. He stamped the barrels of meat with “U.S.”, showing that it belonged to the United States. Well, Sam Wilson was popular with his fellow workmen, often calling him “Uncle”, and jokingly accused him of stamping his own initials, “US” for Uncle Sam, on the barrels. That started the trend of calling everything belonging to the government as “Uncle Sam’s”. Later, in the 1850’s to 1870’s, various cartoonists drew pictures of what they thought Uncle Sam should look like. The red, white and blue clothing caught on, and from then on, he was characterized as a symbol of the United States.

New York/Brooklyn/Coney Island –

Aubrey and his family lived in Brooklyn, New York. Brooklyn is a borough in New York City. Locate the state of New York on a United States map, and then locate New York City on the eastern coast. Research New York City. Henry Hudson explored the Hudson River for the Dutch in 1609. Then in 1624 more pioneers came from Holland and built Fort Orange along the Hudson River. One year later, another ship came from Holland and founded New Amsterdam, which they bought from the Manhattan Indians. The English recognized this area as a good port for commerce, and captured the island in 1664, when it was renamed New York. New York is now the largest city in the United States with a population of over 7 million people.

Coney Island was a popular summer seaside resort and amusement park located in Brooklyn. Coney Island, which was once an island separated from the mainland by a creek that has since been filled in, is a large sandbar jutting out into the Atlantic Ocean. The early Dutch settlers named the island “Konijn Eiland,” meaning Rabbit

Island, due to the abundance of rabbits there. During the 1800's, hotels, a bathhouse, gambling houses, and restaurants were built there, catering to the wealthy. By the end of the 1800's and into the early 1900's, Coney Island took on the characteristics of the amusement park, with the Ferris wheel, roller coaster, parks, and weekly fireworks displays. In 1920, rapid transit was extended to Coney Island, making it available to a vast number of New Yorkers beyond the wealthy. Today (2009), there is a plan in the works to make Coney Island a historical site.

Life in 1917 –

This story took place almost one hundred years ago. In 1917, World War I was in full force. Woodrow Wilson was the President of the United States. \$10 in 1917 is equivalent to approximately \$195 today. A lot has changed since then. As you read through the story, discuss some of the characteristics of living in the early 1900's.

Scan through the pages and ask your child how people traveled in 1917. In a city such as Brooklyn, people usually walked or took public transportation, such as a trolley car. Did your child notice there are very few cars? Just three years before this story takes place Henry Ford started assembly line production of the Model T, and they were becoming more and more common. A new Model T, available only in the color black, could be purchased for around \$500.

Examine the clothing in the illustrations. Boys in the early 1900's commonly wore knickers, which were short pants. Women wore long dresses, and both men and women wore hats when in public.

Children didn't have televisions, computers, or video games to occupy their time. Children in the early 1900's played games like kick the can and kickball, and went to matinees. The matinees were called moving pictures, which had no sound. Mary Pickford was a famous stage and moving picture actress, and was known as "America's sweetheart".

Ask your child to pick out any other characteristics of 1917 that catch his fancy.

Science

Salt Water Taffy –

No trip to the beach is complete without saltwater taffy! Saltwater taffy is a chewy pulled candy wrapped in paper and sold in boxes. There are many stories about the origins of saltwater taffy. One story involves a shopkeeper on the Atlantic City Boardwalk. A high tide from a summer storm in 1883 flooded his store and covered his inventory in seawater. As he was cleaning up the following day a girl walked into his store and asked for a bag of taffy. The shopkeeper was supposed to have sarcastically invited his young customer to help herself to his "salt water taffy." His mother thought his grumpy remark to be catchy and encouraged him to begin selling his candy as "salt water taffy."

Salt-water taffy became known as a sweet souvenir of a trip to the seashore, sold in boxes to bathers and strollers along the Boardwalk. If you don't happen to live anywhere near the seashore, you can still enjoy some saltwater taffy by making this [recipe](#).

Trench Foot –

Casey got trench foot from sitting in the mud. Many soldiers fighting in the World War I suffered from trench foot, especially early on. During the winter of 1914-1915, over 20,000 soldiers were treated for trench foot. Men would stand for hours and hours in wet trenches without being able to remove their wet socks or dry their feet. The feet would start tingling and itching, and would gradually swell, be painful, and go numb. The skin would turn red or blue. Treatment included thoroughly cleaning and drying the feet, wearing only clean, dry socks, and antibiotics if an infection was already present. If left untreated, trench foot could turn gangrenous and result in amputation. In order to prevent trench foot, the soldiers needed to dry their feet and change their socks several times a day. Eventually, by the end of 1915, trench soldiers were ordered to cover their feet with grease made of whale oil and to change their socks no less than twice a day. Gumboots were also made available to those in the most exposed positions. One front line battalion was said to use ten gallons of whale oil every day! Part of the trench was reserved for men to go two at a time, at least once a day, and rub each other's feet with the whale oil grease.

Sprains -

Aubrey sprained his ankle playing kickball. An ankle is the joint that connects the leg to the foot. If you move your ankle too abruptly, from something such as tripping or falling, the ligaments, muscles, and tendons that support the ankle may

stretch or tear. This condition is known as a sprain. The pain is likely severe, and the joint swells. If you or someone you are with ever sprains their ankle, the best healing practice is called the “RICE” method. This acronym stands for Rest, Ice, Compression, and Elevation. The first thing you should do is stop using the injured joint. Next, ice down the injury for 20 minutes every 4 hours to reduce pain and swelling. Compress the injury with a bandage; making sure it isn’t wrapped too tight. Elevate the injured joint, up above your heart if possible. A doctor should look at a severe sprain, to see if there is a fracture. The sprained joint should be rested until the swelling is all down and the pain gone.

Motion Sickness –

Aubrey got sick on the Ferris wheel. When someone gets sick on something like an amusement ride, or a ship, it is called motion sickness. The exact cause of motion sickness is not clearly understood, but it is related to visual stimulation and the inner ear, which controls our balance. The symptoms of motion sickness include nausea, dizziness, headache, and vomiting. To avoid motion sickness, avoid eating any heavy, rich foods before going on a ride. Sometimes mint and/or ginger can settle your stomach if you feel motion sickness coming on.

Language Arts

Vocabulary from Story–

Trench – a deep furrow or ditch

Kick-the-can – an old fashioned game for three or more players that blends “Hide and Seek”, “Tag” & “Capture the Flag”

Shaving soap – a special soap for lathering the face to soften and condition the beard for shaving, capable of producing a thick lather due to its high fat content and low alkalinity.

Waded – to walk in or through water (or snow, sand, mud etc.) when partially immersed:

Bridge – a card game for four players

Sergeant –non-commissioned officer in certain armed forces (such as military or police) usually ranking above a corporal

Honor –great respect, regard, esteem, etc., or an outward sign of this (such as prominent display)

Patrol –a detachment of two or more persons, often a squad or platoon, detailed for reconnaissance or combat.

Piers – a dock or boardwalk suitable for docking ships, sometimes containing shops and entertainment or other commercial enterprises

Vocabulary from President Wilson's Letter –

Honorable – someone who has high principles or is worthy of or entitled to honour or esteem

Occupied – to engage or employ the mind, energy, or attention of a person (or government or other such entity)

Effort –a determined attempt

Surmised –to conjecture or guess

Genuine Article– real thing

Welfare – the good fortune, health, happiness, prosperity, etc., of a person, group, or organization;

Alas – an interjection used as an exclamation to express sorrow, grief, pity, concern, or apprehension of evil.

Letter Writing –

People communicated differently in 1917 than they do today. Today, if we want to tell someone something, we call him or her on the phone, send a text message, or send e-mail. In Aubrey's day, before computers existed or telephones were

commonplace, it was common to write letters. There are a lot of advantages to writing a letter over other modes of communication. Writing a letter gives you a lot of time to think about what you want to say, is usually specific in its message, can serve as an official record, and the printed word has always held more value than the spoken word. In the business world especially, the knowledge of letter writing is important.

There are various ways, or formats, in which we write letters, depending on their purpose.

Aubrey and Casey wrote *Friendly Letters* back and forth to each other. A friendly letter is not formal, but it does follow a basic format.

Date (write the date you wrote the letter)

Salutation (a greeting such as *Dear, Hello, etc.*)

Body of the Letter

(This is where you write what you want to say in a clear, concise manner)

Complimentary Closing (such as *Love, Yours Truly, Sincerely, etc.*)

Signature (Sign your name so the recipient knows who the letter is from)

The president wrote a *Formal Letter* to Aubrey. A formal letter contains the elements of a friendly letter, with the addition of a return address.

The letter must then be placed in an envelope in order to send it through the mail. On the upper left hand corner of the envelope the sender will write their address, called the return address. This is in case mail gets lost, or is undeliverable for some other reason. In the center of the envelope, clear and neat, the address of person being sent mail is written. On the top right hand corner of the envelope, a postage stamp is placed. The envelope can then be sealed and put in the mailbox for delivery.

Encourage your child to write letters this week, following the either the “friendly letter” or “formal letter” format. Maybe he would like to write to the President himself!

Newspapers –

How did people get their news before television or the Internet was available? People would read newspapers. In the story, New York Times is mentioned. Newspapers were important to the families who wanted to keep up to date on the war. There were journalists in Europe, who would report back to the states what was going on. Have your child write or narrate a brief article about how the soldiers were doing in France. Keep in mind that journalism is information in a hurry. Not only do journalists have to meet deadlines, they also need to write in a way that can be read fast. So a good article will be on time, well researched, will have a good headline to attract a reader’s attention, and will be interesting enough to hold the reader’s attention without being too wordy. Your child may have fun doing this assignment on the computer, being able to add graphics and change fonts.

You could also use this opportunity to discuss with your child the parts of a newspaper. Have him look through a newspaper, going on a scavenger hunt using attached lapbook component.

Copywork/Dictation –

You may choose to use quotes of Woodrow Wilson for language arts lessons. To complete both quotes in a five-day school week, have child copy seven lines per day.

Quote 1, upon entering the war –

Point out to your child the use of three periods after the word “democracy”. This is called an ellipsis and is used to show that words have been omitted in a quotation, and is also sometimes used to indicate a pause in speech. Have him tell you in his own words what Wilson meant in the very last sentence.

Quote 2, after the war –

Point out to your child how quotation marks are at the very beginning and very ending of the complete quote. Also point out how a single set of quotation marks

is used to punctuate a quote within a quote. Have your child look up and define the words “transcends” and “palpable”.

Math

Movie Math -

In 1917, movies cost 25 cents. How much would it cost for your family to go to the movies in 1917?

How much does a movie cost today? Have your child research this, by looking in newspaper or calling a local theater. How much would it cost for your family to go to the movies today?

How much more is it to see the movies today than it was in 1917?

How much more is it for your family to see the movies today than it was in 1917?

Map Math –

How many miles apart were Casey and Aubrey? Look at an atlas, and using the correct scale, figure out how many miles from New York to France.

If a plane traveled at 400 miles per hour, how long would it take to get from New York to France?

If a ship traveled at 100 miles per hour, how long would it take to get from France to New York?

Timeline Math –

Enter important events on timeline. Examples are:

1912 – Woodrow Wilson became President.

1913 – Federal Reserve Act enacted

1914 – World War I began

1915 – soldiers directed to oil feet to prevent Trench Foot

1916 –

1917 – US entered war joining Allied forces

1918 – World War I ended

1919 – President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 as Armistice Day

1920 – League of Nations Formed; 19th amendment signed

1921 –

1922 –

1923 –

1924 – Woodrow Wilson died

The story took place in 1917. How long ago was that?

The war started in 1914. How long did it last? How long were US involved?

How many years ago did women get the right to vote?

How old was Woodrow Wilson when he died?

Arts and Crafts -

Art Medium -

The illustrations in this book were done in designer gouache on canvas. Gouache, pronounced “gwash,” is a special kind of watercolor that has pigments making it opaque. It usually comes in a tube and can be made as thick or thin as you’d like by adding water. To lighten the colors, a white pigment, which comes in a separate tube, is mixed into the colored. Gouache is a favorite medium among designers and illustrators due to its quick drying time. Gouache should be painted onto sturdy paper such as watercolor paper or cardstock, or onto fabric such as canvas. If painted too heavily, the gouache may crack over time. If possible, purchase some gouache paints from your local craft store and let your child practice painting like a pro.

Building Replicas -

The Coney Island Ferris wheel, shown in the book, is a very popular amusement ride. Your child may have fun replicating it with a building toy such as Knex. Have him try to build it to scale, comparing it to a toy person. How many people high is the Ferris wheel in the picture? How many seats? How many spokes? Try to build it as authentic as possible. Take a picture of it to include in lapbook if desired.

Music –

Throughout history, wars have evoked a lot of emotion in people, which they then put into song. Those at battle, and those waiting for their loved ones to return from battle, sang war songs. In April 1917 George M. Cohan wrote “Over There” as he was travelling by train shortly after the U.S. declared war on Germany. It became the best-known World War I song and was performed by various artists

since its publication. It is also the title of this book. Sing this song with your children throughout the week, and discuss the emotions that may have been going through Mr. Cohan's head as he wrote the song. [MP3 Download](#)

Over There

Johnnie, get your gun,
Get your gun, get your gun,
Take it on the run,
On the run, on the run.
Hear them calling, you and me,
Every son of liberty.
Hurry right away,
No delay, go today,
Make your daddy glad
To have had such a lad.
Tell your sweetheart not to pine,
To be proud her boy's in line.
(chorus sung twice)

Johnnie, get your gun,
Get your gun, get your gun,
Johnnie show the Hun
Who's a son of a gun.
Hoist the flag and let her fly,
Yankee Doodle do or die.
Pack your little kit,
Show your grit, do your bit.
Yankee to the ranks,
From the towns and the tanks.
Make your mother proud of you,
And the old Red, White and Blue.
(chorus sung twice)

Chorus

Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word over there -
That the Yanks are coming,

The Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tumming
Ev'rywhere.
So prepare, say a pray'r,
Send the word, send the word to beware.
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over
Over there.

Shaving Soap -

Casey used shaving soap. Your child may have fun making some shaving soap as a gift for dad.

Grate mild soap, such as Castile, to make ½ cup. Boil 1 cup of water, dissolve soap in water, and put in blender. Add 2 tablespoons Coconut oil, and 10-15 drops of essential oil (pick a fragrance dad would like.) Mix all until fluffy, and then pour into ceramic “shaving” mug. Let set. For a gift, tie a shaving brush to the handle.

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Setting


World War I



Causes

Outcome

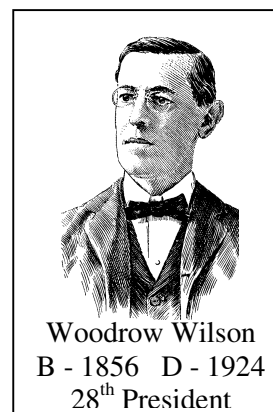
Cut on solid lines. Stack with cover on top and staple where marked.

<p>What did he accomplish as the President?</p>			<p>What did he do before becoming President?</p>
<p>What was life like for him after his Presidency?</p>		<p><i>Woodrow Wilson</i></p>	<p>Describe how he became President.</p>

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Write answers under flaps.

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Use timeline piece as desired.



Woodrow Wilson, in September of 1919 after World War I, said:

"Again and again mothers who lost their
sons in France have come to me, and,
taking my hand, have not only shed tears
upon it, but they have added, 'God bless
you, Mr. President!' Why should they pray
God to bless me? I advised the Congress to
create the situation that led to the death of
their sons. I ordered their sons overseas. I
consented to their sons being put in the

most difficult part of the battle line, where death was certain... Why should they weep upon my hand and call down the blessings of God upon me? Because they believe that their boys died for something that vastly transcends any of the immediate and palpable objects of the war. They believe, and rightly believe, that their sons saved the liberty of the world."

Woodrow Wilson, upon Declaration of War against Germany on April 2, 1917, said:

"We are glad, now that we see the facts with
no veil of false pretense about them, to
fight thus for the ultimate peace of the
world and for the liberation of its peoples,
the German peoples included; for the rights
of nations great and small and the
privilege of men everywhere to choose their
way of life and of obedience. The world
must be made safe for democracy... It is a

fearful thing to lead this great peaceful

people into war, into the most terrible and

disastrous of all wars, civilization itself

seeming to be in the balance. But the right

is more precious than peace, and we shall


fight for the things which we have always

carried nearest our hearts."

Cut out a

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8




Saltwater Taffy

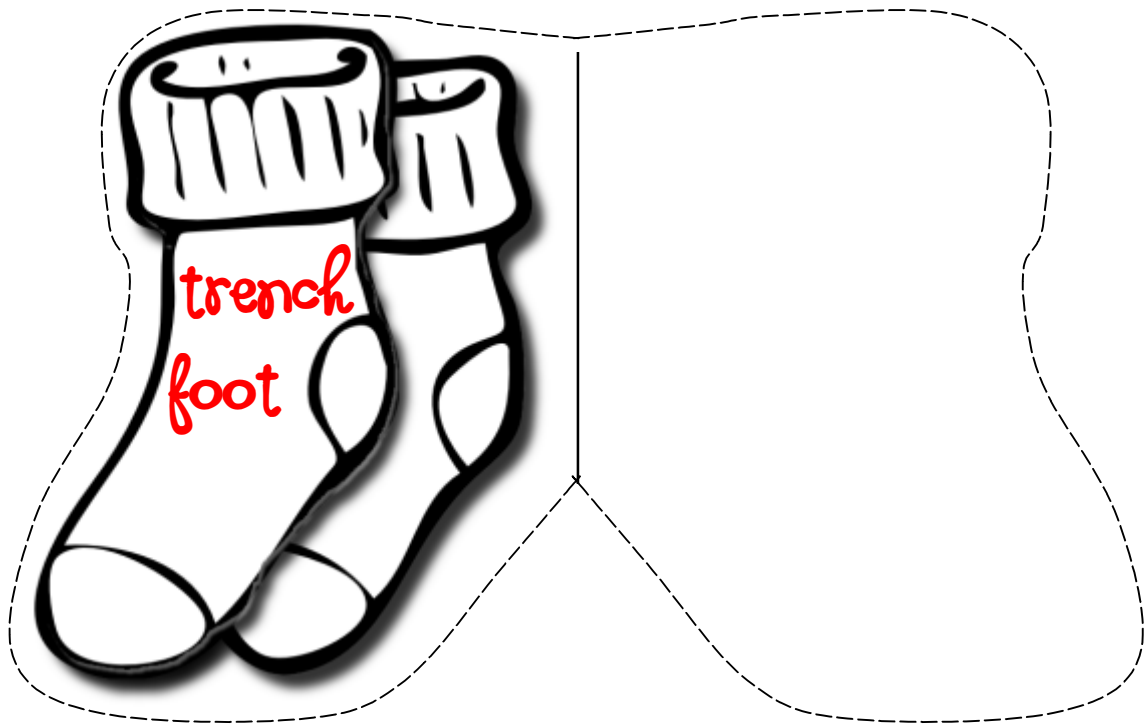
Description:

Origins:

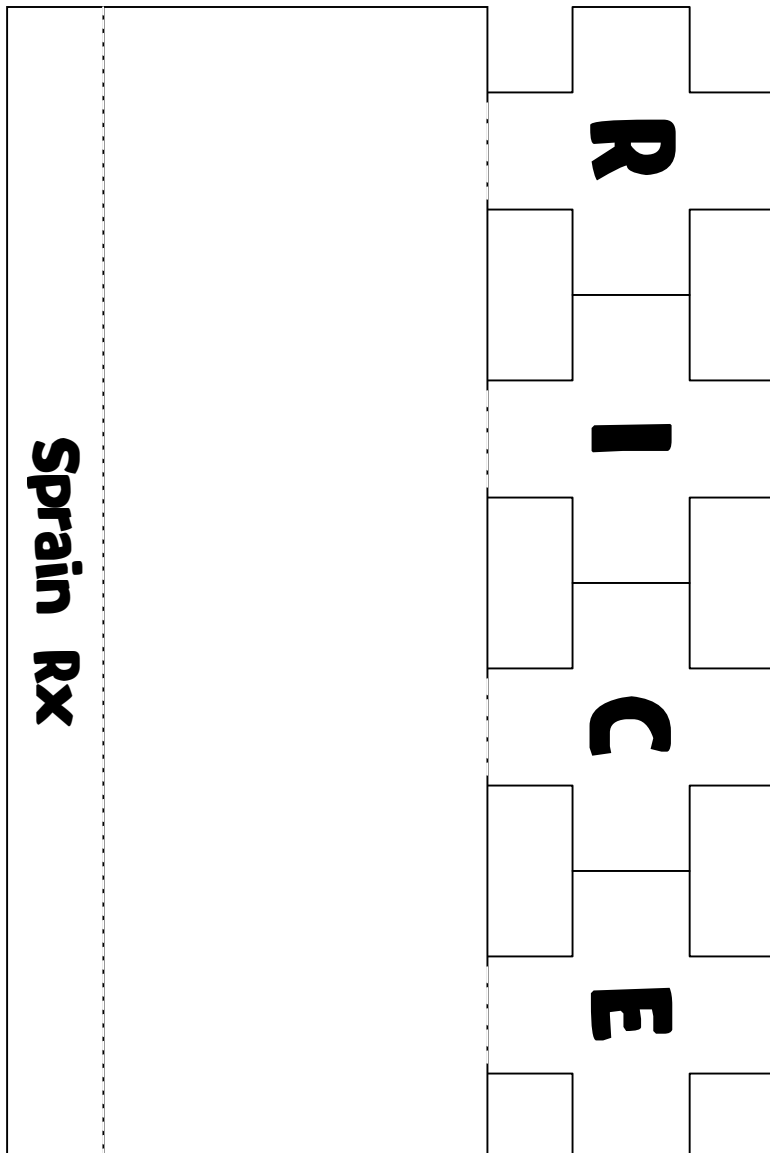
Cut recipe card on solid lines.
Fold in half to store in pocket.

Saltwater Taffy Recipe

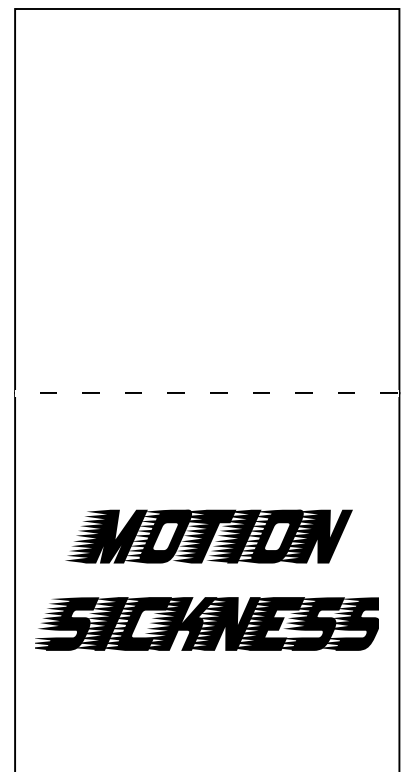
[illegible]



Cut out on dotted lines. Mountain fold on solid line. Inside, describe what trench foot was like and how it was cured.



Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Glue title down flat. Under flaps, describe each step taken for treating a sprain.



Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line.

Where is
Coney Island?

Cut out matchbook.
Mountain fold on dotted lines.
Cut out and glue map inside book.

Circle Coney Island on map.



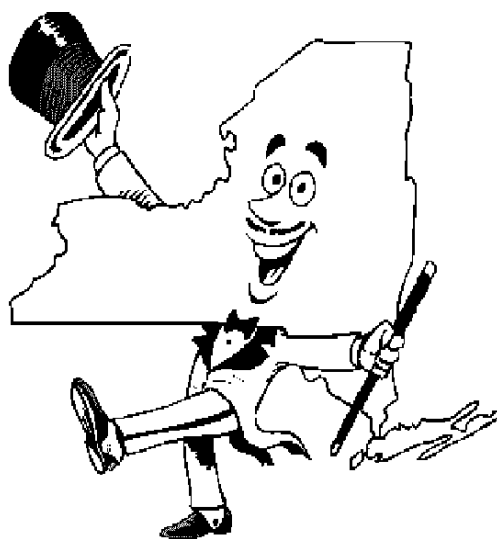
Cut out book as one piece.
Mountain fold on dotted line.

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**INTERESTING FACTS
ABOUT CONEY ISLAND**

New York



New York

Capital:

Nickname:

State Motto:

Where in the United States is New York?



State Bird:

State Tree:

State Flower:

State Insect:

State Animal:

Famous New Yorkers:



UNCLE SAM

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line.



Life in 1917

Describe the World

Describe the People

Use this timeline
piece as desired.


Help him win by
Saving and Serving



BUY
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

World War I
1914-1918

Cut on solid lines. Stack with cover on
top. Staple where marked.

<p>This square gets glued down</p>	<p>In 1917, movies cost 25 cents per person.</p> <p>How much would it cost for your family to go to the movies in 1917?</p>
	<p>How much does a movie cost today?</p> <p>How much does it cost for your family to go to the movies today?</p>
	<p>How much more does a movie cost to see today than in 1917?</p>
	<p>How much more does a movie cost for your family to see today than it would have in 1917?</p>

Cut out as one piece. Mountain fold vertical dotted line. Cut flaps on solid lines. Then accordion fold gray dotted lines. © <http://www.homeschoolshare.com>


1921

1922

1923

1924

Time Line



1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1912

1913

1914

1915

Cut out on solid lines.
 Accordion fold on dotted lines.
 Glue tabs to make one long
 strip. Fill in events on
 appropriate dates.

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Cut out question strips and glue to empty spaces on open component.

Draw Route From New York to France



If a ship sailed at 100 miles per hour, how long would it take to sail from France to New York?



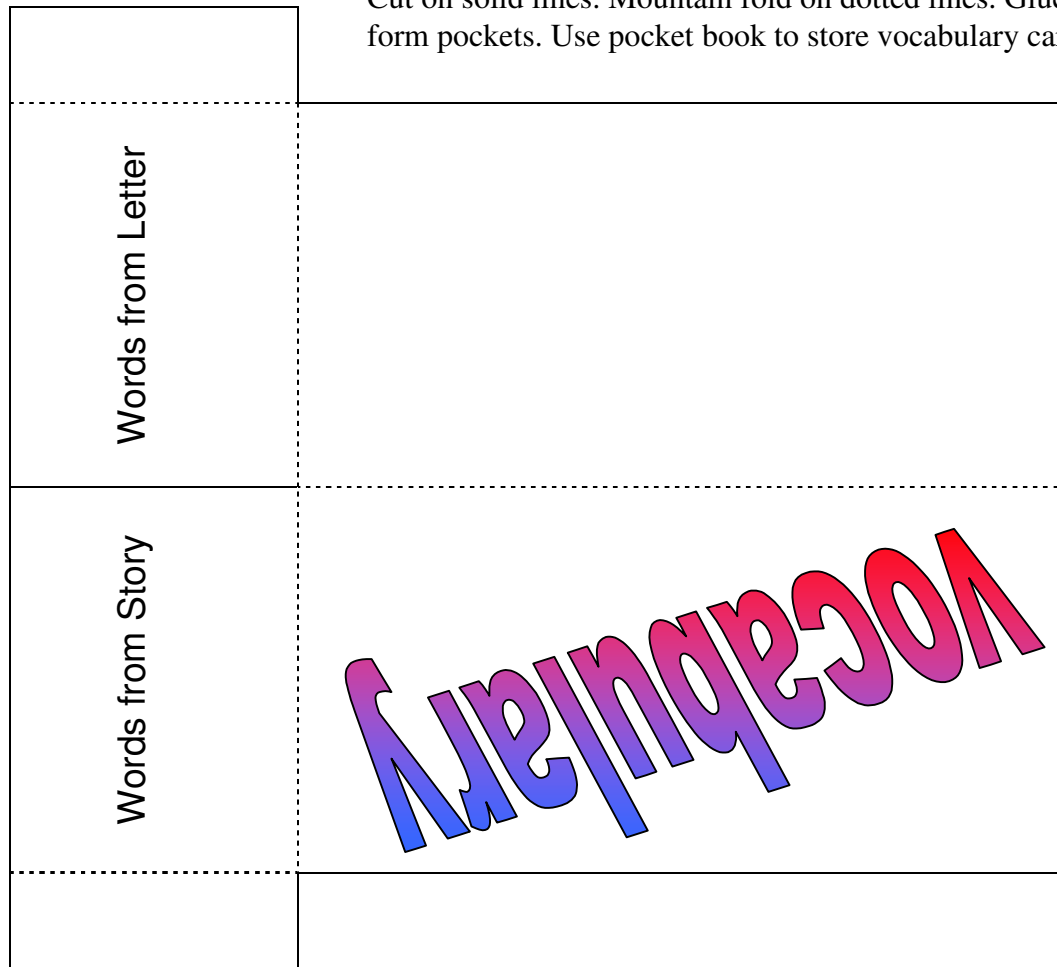
If the plane traveled at 400 miles per hour, how long would it take to get from New York to France?

How many miles from New York to France?

Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____	Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____
Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____	Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____
Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____	Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____
Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____	Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____
Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____	Word: _____ Definition: _____ _____ _____ _____

Cut out cards. Have child write unknown words and definitions as you read through story. Store in pocket.

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Glue tabs in place to form pockets. Use pocket book to store vocabulary cards.



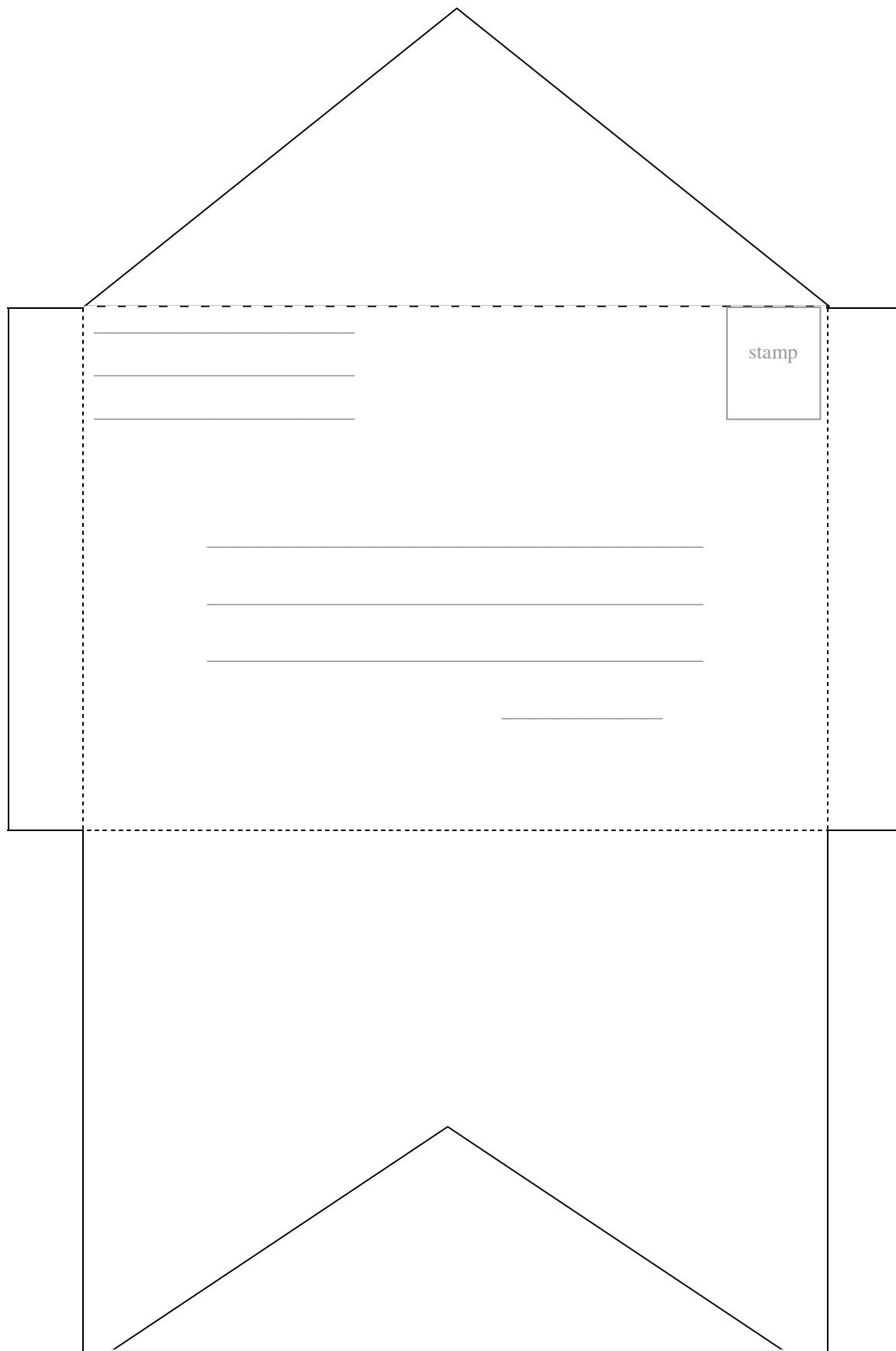
Locate the Following Items in Your Newspaper:

- ☐ The Name of Your State _____
- ☐ A Puzzle _____
- ☐ The Name of Another Country _____
- ☐ A price over \$28 _____
- ☐ Today's Date _____
- ☐ Tomorrow's Weather Forecast _____

- ☐ A Sports Score _____
- ☐ Death Notice _____
- ☐ Movie information _____
- ☐ A Map _____
- ☐ A Picture of a Famous Person _____
- ☐ A Phone Number _____
- ☐ A Comic Strip _____



Cut out book as one piece.
Valley fold in half so it opens down.
Cut out and glue graphic to cover.
Go on scavenger hunt in newspaper
to locate the listed items, and write
page numbers on lines.



Cut envelope on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Glue tabs in place. Use to practice addressing an envelope.

Cut sample letter on solid lines. Practice writing Friendly Letter. Valley fold on dotted lines. Use envelope to store sample letter in lapbook if desired.

Date _____

Salutation

Complimentary Closing

Signature _____

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted lines. Write answers under flaps.

Why do professionals prefer
gouache?



What is gouache?

Cut on solid lines. Mountain fold on dotted line. Inside, glue photo of Ferris Wheel creation. If not building one, have child draw one inside fold.

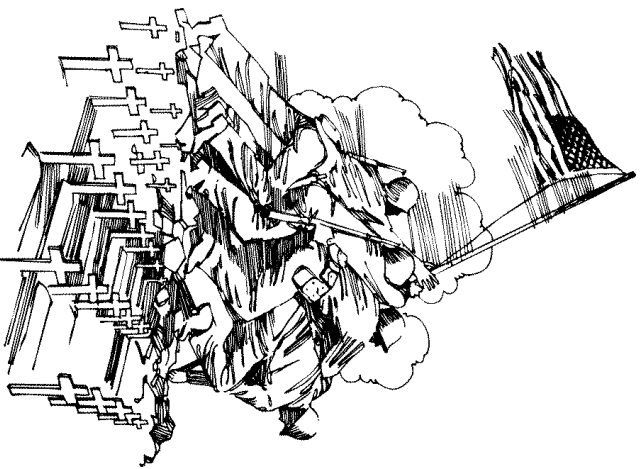
MY
FERRIS
WHEEL
CREATION

Over There by George M. Cohan

Johnnie, get your gun,
Get your gun, get your gun,
Take it on the run,
On the run, on the run.
Hear them calling, you and me,
Every son of liberty.
Hurry right away,
No delay, go today,
Make your daddy glad
To have had such a lad.
Tell your sweetheart not to pine,
To be proud her boy's in line.
(chorus sung twice)

Johnnie, get your gun,
Get your gun, get your gun,
Johnnie show the Hun
Who's a son of a gun.
Hoist the flag and let her fly,
Yankee Doodle do or die.
Pack your little kit,
Show your grit, do your bit.
Yankee to the ranks,
From the towns and the tanks.
Make your mother proud of you,
And the old Red, White and Blue.
(chorus sung twice)

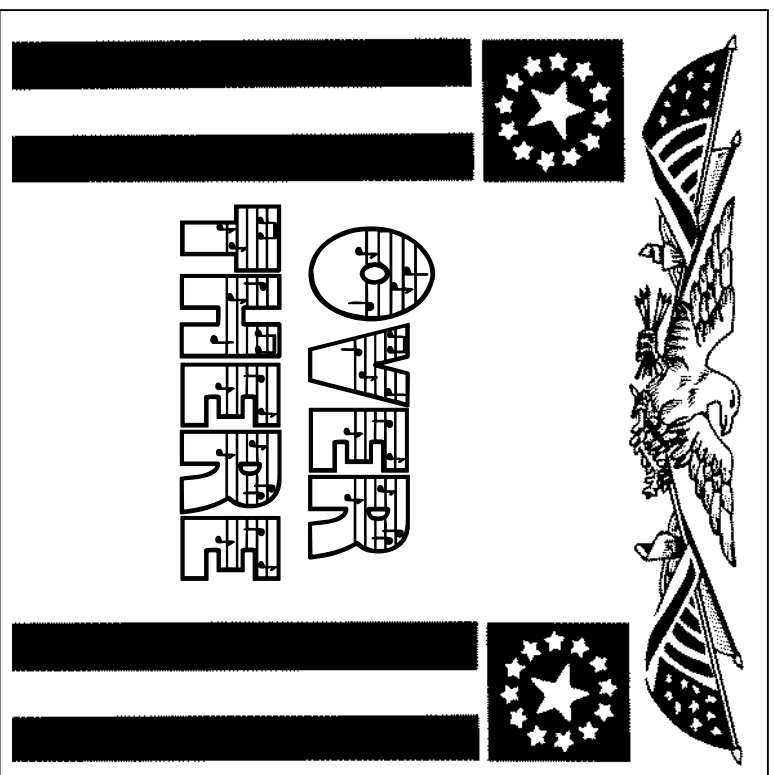
Chorus
Over there, over there,
Send the word, send the word over there -
That the Yanks are coming,
The Yanks are coming,
The drums rum-tumming
Ev'rywhere.
So prepare, say a pray'r,
Send the word, send the word to beware.
We'll be over, we're coming over,
And we won't come back till it's over
Over the there.



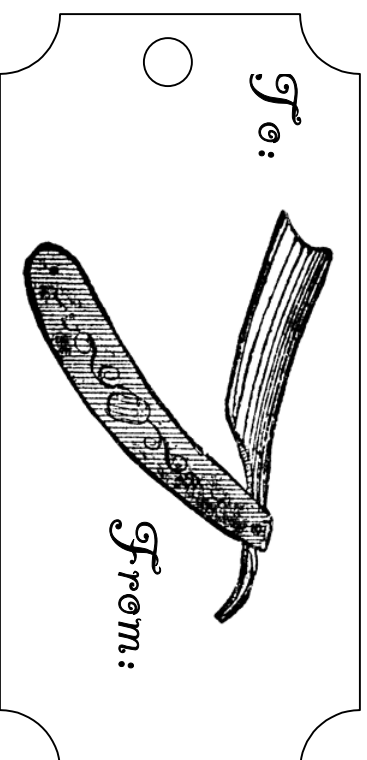
What is the history of the song?

What instruments do you hear playing?

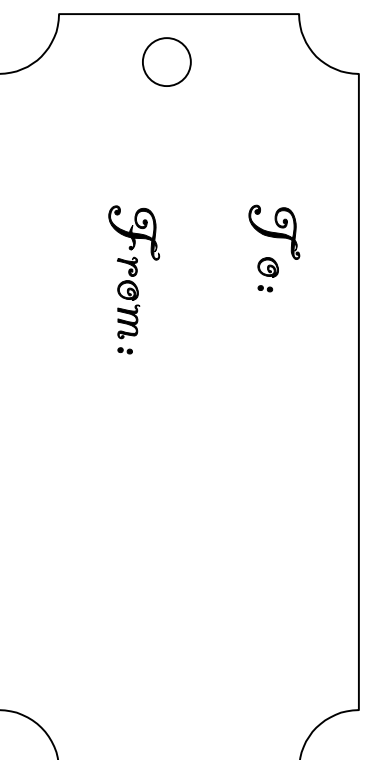
How does the song make you feel?



After listening to song, fill out info on sheet above. Fold in fourths. Cut out title graphic and glue to cover of song report, making sure it opens in correct direction when glued into lapbook.

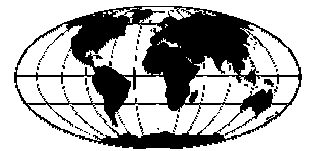


Gift tag you can attach to shaving soap as desired.



Is
France?

Where
in
the
World. . .



What continent is France on?

Find France on the map and color it in.

Cut out shutter book and map on solid lines.
Fold shutter book on dotted lines so that words
are on cover. Glue map into book under shutters.

		France
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Flag of FRANCE

www.homeschoolshare.com

Cut "Flag of _____" book out as one piece. Fold in half. Cut out flag. Color. Paste inside book. Older students may want to write a few flag facts in the book as well.